

241 Nevertheless, old traditions are preserved in connection with agricultural implements and habits. The Ukrainian peasant uses the ancient Slav "ralo" with one plowshare and the old plow reminiscent of Roman models, which is unknown to Russian and White Ruthenian peasants. Up till recently the heavy wooden plow was used in the steppe, drawn by 14 - 16 oxen. As with South and West Slavs, the ox is here the animal usually used for draught, and not the horse, as with the Russians.

The scythe is the most important implement for harvesting. Wheat, rye and barley are cut with the scythe which has developed curious 3-blade forms in Ukraine. The sheaves are first laid together in small stacks, composed of 30 sheaves and called "polukipok". This traditional harvesting operation is known to-day only in Ukraine and White Ruthenia. The latter nation, on the other hand, and the Russians use the drying kiln for grain which has never become common in Ukraine, being used only in Volynia and in the north of the district round Chernyiv.

Threshing is done by flail ("cip"), a characteristic form of which appears also in Mecklenburg. In the south, in addition to threshing by means of a wheel-cart drawn by oxen ("harnanyty"), a roller is also used, while in Bessarabia and the Kuban area, special boards ("mjalky") are found, such as are also used extensively to-day in Greece and Macedonia. Threshing is mostly done in special sheds ("tik") and in winter on ice and in barns ("stodola"), which have a small floor specially for this purpose. The threshing procedure of the Ukrainian differs also from that of the Russian; he does not lay the sheaves out in rows like the latter, but threshes not more than 2 - 3 sheaves at once. Grain is stored in granaries and in the steppe also in pearshaped pits or in straw-containers ("solomjanyk"); in the Carpathians, Polesya and Volynia the custom of storing grain in hollowed trees ("kadovy") is still preserved. In Podolia, Bessarabia and in Southern Ukraine generally maize is gathered and dried in special contraptions, woven like baskets. The shape of the bee-hives in Ukraine is also peculiar. In addition to the forest hives ("kolody") there are also hives lying or standing on a log or piece of wood ("lezen" or "stojan"). The peculiar

3: Mirchuk S-4 (no date) 1949 RD1 Ukraine RD1

successful (45 000 t). Sunflowers were cultivated in 1935 on an area of 1 659 000 ha, mainly in the Kuban area. The yield for 1930—35 (0.9 million t) was only a little less than that of the USSR and much more than that of any other country. 247

As a grain producing country, Ukraine, with its yield of approximately 25 million t of the four main European varieties (= 10 % of world production), took a leading place in the years before the First World War (1909—1931). It exported 7.9 million t, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of total world grain exports, topping the list for wheat and barley (4.3 million t, and 20 % and 2.7 million t and 43 % respectively of world exports). In the years 1931—35, production in Ukraine decreased by only 9 % i. e. by 24.6 million t, world production amounting then to 276.6 million t, while the decrease in export trade in the same period was much greater. The reason for this was the small yield per hektar as well as inadequate cultivation in consequence of collectivisation and unfavorable conditions for selling agricultural and buying industrial products; in addition there was an increased demand at home as the country became more industrialised. 433 243

6. Cattle Rearing

The distribution of livestock in Ukraine varies considerably. In the wide spaces of North Caucasia there is much pasture-land so that there are not many cattle per unit of area, though quite a number per head of the population. 231 433 811

The opposite is true of Galicia where management is intensive. The many meadows of Polesya support good stocks of cattle while the mountain pastures of the Carpathians are not sufficiently utilised. Between those extremes we have the bulk of Ukrainian arable land with relatively poor supplies of fodder for cattle. The result is that Ukraine does not contribute to the cattle rearing industry of the world what one might expect from a country of its agricultural standing. Before World War I there were 13.5 million head of cattle in Ukraine, i. e. 2.8 % of world stock. The proportion of dairy cows in this figure increases continuously as the use of oxen for draught, which used to be a characteristic feature of the country, had been declining for some time. (Table 3).

Table 3. The Livestock in Ukraine (1912—1937) in Million of Head.

	1912	16	20	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	37
cattle	6,5	7,7	6,8	7,1	8,3	8,3	8,4	8,4	8,6	7,6	6,3	6,2	5,0	4,4	5,3	6,3	7,8
cows	2,6	3,1	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,9	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,9	3,5	4,4	2,7	2,4	2,5	2,6	3,6
horses	5,6	5,5	3,9	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,6	5,1	5,5	5,6	5,3	4,8	3,7	2,6	2,5	2,6	3,5
pigs	4,3	4,6	5,3	2,4	4,2	3,7	3,7	4,4	7,0	4,2	3,2	3,4	2,6	2,1	4,2	4,7	7,7
sheep	6,3	6,4	6,9	8,4	9,3	9,7	8,7	8,0	8,1	7,0	4,5	3,4	2,1	2,0	2,2	2,8	3,8

In 1912 the number of horses was disproportionately high, viz., 7 millions. With the increasing use of motors, this number was reduced which, from the point of view of economy, was perfectly justifiable. Pig breeding, on the other hand, tended to increase, particularly in the north-west and the Kuban area. In spite of that, there were before World War I only 7.1 million pigs in the country, i. e. 4 % of world stock.

Sheep breeding has declined as a result of intensive management and competition from overseas on the world wool market, above all in fine wools.

Dnipro Ukraine statistics for the year 1916 provide characteristic material for judging the general development as well as the present position. Except for horses which had stopped increasing even before 1908, the figures for 1916 were only temporarily reached in the last year before the series of Five Year Plans. Diagrams 1 and 2).

[474] Collectivisation measures by the Soviets were a great blow to cattle rearing in Ukraine. Rather than hand over cattle to the State for nothing, the peasants slaughtered their stocks wholesale; and, as a result of bad treatment, epidemics and poor feeding, the cattle stocks of collective enterprises greatly declined. In 1933 the number of cattle and horses was only half what it had been in 1928 and pigs and sheep less than a quarter, while the entire stock had been reduced to 2/5, or 38 %. It was only after the colkhose peasants were allowed to keep cattle of their own, that numbers began slowly to rise, though they did not reach the level of 1928.

In Western Ukraine the development of stock-keeping was much more favorable, but the number for the whole of Ukraine was below prewar level, except in the case of pigs.

3: Mirchuk S-4 (no date) 1949 RDI Ukraine RDI

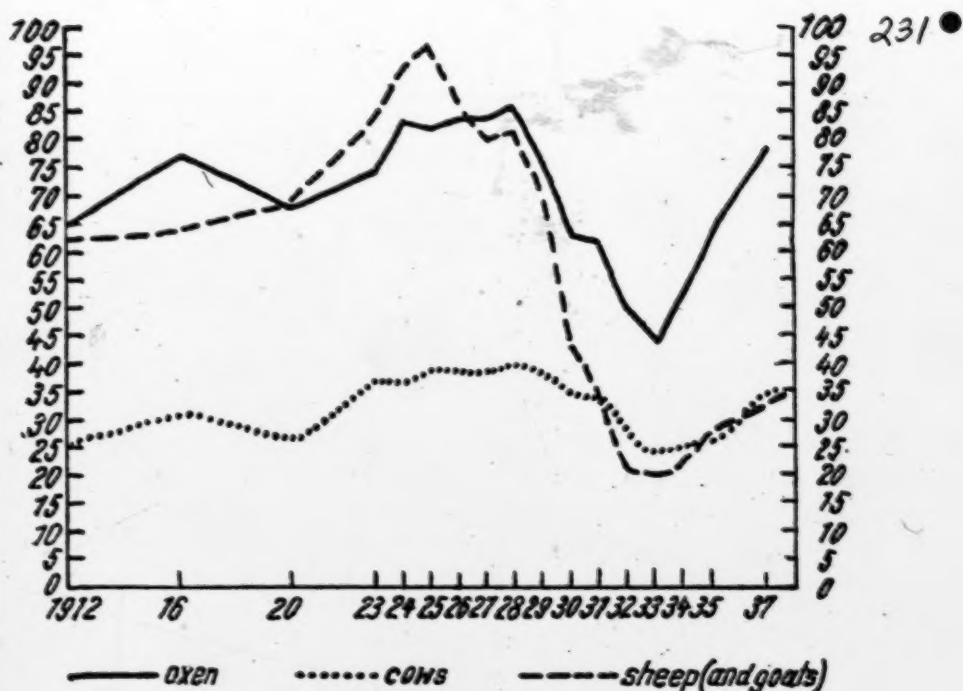


Diagram 1. Livestock in Dnipro-Ukraine (1912-37; in 100000)

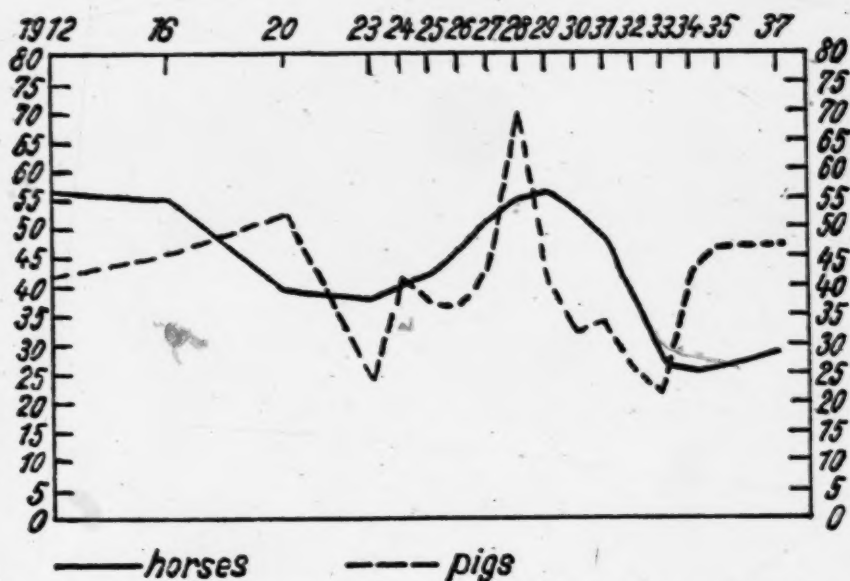


Diagram 2. Livestock in Dnipro-Ukraine (1912-37; in 100000)

- 231 433 Cattle trade and management in Ukraine in general are far from satisfactory, though there was a well organised cooperative dairy system in Galicia; butter was even exported. On both sides, particularly in the south of the Carpathians, the production of cheese made good progress. Any export of meat that there was, is partly a result of the small demand for home consumption. Though poultry farming was neither intensive nor sufficiently progressive, a considerable number of eggs were exported.

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land in the Ukraine and New Russia: of 25 million hectares of²⁴¹ arable, 6½ million were under wheat, and of these 4½ million were in New Russia. Ukrainian and New Russian production attained⁴³³ 90 million quintals a year, of which 70 million came from the New²⁴¹ Russian Governments. (In addition, the Ukraine produced for internal consumption about 30 million quintals of rye—in the northern districts—nearly as much barley, and about 20 million quintals of oats.) The wheat crop of the Ukraine and New Russia represented 8 per cent of the total world, and 18 per cent of European production. With an average production of 70 million quintals a year, the New Russian Governments could throw an important surplus on to the world market. Before the Revolution about 76 per cent of the crop was retained in the villages for food, storage and seed (on the larger mechanized estates and co-operative colonies the average was round 70 per cent). The balance, about 20 million quintals, went on the market: of it about one-quarter was absorbed by the towns and industrial centres of New Russia. Under these conditions the three New Russian Governments had^[439] available for export abroad 15 million quintals of wheat, i.e. about 1½ million tons. The crop of New Russia and the northern Caucasus was exported to the Ottoman Empire, Greece and particularly to Italy, where the 'hard' types of grain were appreciated as an ingredient of macaroni and other *paste*. Even after the last war and all the ruin of agriculture resulting from the Revolution, the Soviet Press, in 1929, could boast that about 1½ million tons of wheat had been exported through the New Russian and North Caucasian ports (Professor Brutskus holds that this export—the relation of which to total production greatly exceeded pre-War proportions—was one of the factors in preparing the way for the terrible famine of 1932).

'From remote times the Ukraine and New Russia were famous²³¹ for their draught oxen. Further, many landowners possessed herds of foreign cattle, principally Swiss breeds. All the German colonies bred good milkers' (Shcherbatov). In 1914 there were estimated to be over 9 million head of cattle, 6 million sheep (numbers of them of valuable breed) and 5 to 6 million pigs in the Ukrainian and New Russian Governments (the pigs predominated in northern and western Ukraine and sheep in the New Russian steppes). South Russia, an ideal horseman's country, possessed also a vast number of horses. Before the last war there were reckoned to be 5½ million horses in the Ukraine and New Russia (1 horse to every 5-6 people, and one-sixth of all the horses in the Empire). Government studs, and those of private landowners and of certain *zemstva*, maintained

23/ a high standard of breeding—particularly of draught horses. The Army Remount Department fulfilled a third of its requirements in the south, and there was a considerable export abroad. As a result of the Revolution, breeding suffered probably more than any other branch of rural production. Statistics for 1922 illustrate the disastrous effect of the Revolution on livestock throughout the whole Empire. In 1916 the total head of cattle was about 60 million; in 1922, 23 million. The number of horses in 1916 was estimated at 35 million; in 1922 at 20 million. Sheep numbered 120 million in 1916; 46 million in 1922. In view of the fact that South Russia was the principal field of the Civil War, it is probable that about 50 per cent of the horses and cattle destroyed were lost in this region. It is reckoned that in the Ukraine and New Russia only one-third of the pigs remained and one-quarter of the sheep. Losses in domestic animals are much more difficult to recover than losses in other branches of domestic industry; further, the special conditions of field labour in New Russia required a large proportion of draught oxen and horses.

[656]
433 One of the principal reasons which compelled Lenin to formulate the New Economic Policy was the necessity of restoring the food production of the Soviet Union.

113 “War Communism” and attempts to introduce “integral socialism” into the countryside ended in 1922. At that date began the period of “liberalism” in Communist policy in relation to the villages. The peasantry were allowed freedom in the choice of land labour and almost complete freedom in other economic activities. The years between 1922 and 1929 produced excellent results: the lost sowing area was recovered and breeding was resumed. The food question in the country was improving’ (Prof. Markov, *Socialist Economy in U.S.S.R.*, Part 2, *Agriculture*, Paris, 1937). By 1929 agricultural production approached pre-war standards (150–160 million quintals of cereals compared with 200 millions average for the years 1909–13). In spite of the fact that, following the break-up of large estates, the peasants had expanded the sown area at the expense of pasture (and according to the *Ukrainian Encyclopaedia* were showing a diminishing average on arable of 15–20 per cent as a result of more primitive methods of farming), the breeding of cattle and horses was nearing pre-war figures and the production of pigs was improving.

UKRAINIAN ECONOMICS

139

Ukraine, where, as we have seen, it is only intensive in 246
the western part of Zone 1.

Both from the point of view of numbers and of 137
quality, the Ukraine is of little interest in forestry. Its
production is even insufficient to satisfy the local needs.

The forests are mostly concentrated in the districts of
Volynia, Kiev, and Tchernigov and are mainly fir trees.
Their surface does not exceed 3,000,000 hectares.

Apart from the forests one meets, in the western part
of Zone 1, oases of oaks and those light woods which
are familiar to the rest of Europe, excepting, however,
the beech tree, the geographical distribution of which is
the best justification of the division of our continent
into Western and Eastern Europe.

As to Zone 2, it is completely treeless with the
exception of some oases to the east of Kharkov.

Towards the west the forest region increases and its
exploitation becomes more intense. Already in Galicia,
near the Carpathians, they represent an important part
of the production of the country without, however,
playing the role of an important export.

A land of great size and magnificent pastures, the 231
Ukraine occupies an important place in Europe in the
sphere of cattle-breeding.

The Ukrainian Steppes provide excellent conditions
for the breeding of horses, the number of which before
the last war reached 5,500,000.

It would be unjust not to note that the German colonists
have contributed much to the improvement of the horses
in Southern Ukraine, especially in the region of Kherson,
where many great enterprises were devoted to them.

The years of collectivization and the extermination

231 of the wealthier peasant have, unfortunately, struck a terrible blow (as elsewhere throughout Russia) at the total number of horses, which has fallen by 50 per cent and amounts to-day to only 2,750,000.

Cattle have experienced the same disaster.

The number of cattle, which reaches 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 to-day, was 9,000,000 in 1914.

The position is still more serious with regard to sheep—from 6,000,000 they have fallen to 2,500,000.

Only the breeding of pigs has been able to remain at approximately the same level. It only shows a fall of 10 per cent to 15 per cent and the number of these animals reaches 4,500,000 at the present time.

Cattle-breeding is characterized in the Ukraine by the predominance of pigs in Zone 1² and of horses and sheep in Zone 2.² As to cattle, the milk-producing species are more numerous in Zone 1² and the beasts of burden in Zone 2.² The Ukrainian breed of oxen is one of the best in the world. It provides excellent meat, but the cows of this breed give only just enough milk to feed their calves. The raising of oxen for the drawing of ploughs and carts is very seriously menaced by the introduction of tractors for agricultural work.

It is interesting to note when studying cattle-breeding in the Ukraine, that it is certain that under other political, social, and economic conditions it could become a very important branch of the economic activity of the country. Pre-Great War statistical figures show us that the number of domestic animals increased at a greater rate than that of the people who owned them.

The Ukraine consumes almost entirely, in the form of meat and milk, the products of her own cattle-breeding, and does not export to the industrial regions beyond her frontiers, except some horses, beasts of burden, skins, wool, and pig-bristles.

2 [see category 116 pp. 139-140---Analyst]

249 *Of the crops producing vegetable oils, flax seed and sunflower* are the principal. A great deal of sunflower seed is eaten raw by peasants and labourers all over Russia. These two crops are decreasing.

244 *Fruit and vegetables.*—The orchard districts are in the
439 Governments of Podolia, Chernigov, Poltava, and Kiev.
245 Apples, pears, plums, cherries, mulberries, and apricots grow freely, and the surplus goes to northern Russia, great quantities being preserved. Vegetables succeed well in the alluvial soils near the rivers. They are mostly grown by summer immigrants from Bulgaria (cf. p. 72), who use a primitive system of irrigation. The surplus supply all goes to northern Russia.

● 231 The live-stock of the Ukraine is very numerous, but of late years has tended to decrease.

Horses are much in demand for agricultural work, especially as the use of oxen as draught animals is being gradually abandoned. There is also a strong demand for horses in the coal and iron region for haulage. As a result the stock of horses has considerably increased in six out of the nine Governments, Volhynia, Podolia, and Chernigov alone showing decreases.

Cattle have decreased in numbers in five Governments and increased in four, but the total shows a serious falling off.

236 *Sheep* are divided roughly into two classes, fine-woolled and coarse-woolled, the former producing wool known as 'Spanish', the latter being killed for their skins. There is a general decrease of stock in every province of the Ukraine. The great increase of population and the demand for land, with rising rents, make sheep-farming not sufficiently profitable under present agricultural conditions.

231 The stock of *pigs* is, on the whole, maintained, and even shows a good increase in some Governments.

The *goat* was formerly of importance, and there was a considerable stock in the country, but it has dwindled latterly at a very rapid rate.

235 *Poultry* are kept in considerable numbers, but poultry-farming on modern methods is very rare and of small economic importance.

000 *Apiculture* is common in the northern Ukraine, and

The
Ukraine]

AGRICULTURE; LAND TENURE

77

Agriculture is common in the northern Ukraine and 251
vast quantities of honey are produced, but its quality suffers from the prevalent ignorance of scientific methods of bee-keeping, and it does not command a good price.

Disease among domestic animals causes great ravages. 232
Cattle-plague epidemics are of annual occurrence and cause heavy losses, the proportion of fatal cases being very high. The other most prevalent troubles appear to be anthrax, frounce in horses, and pneumo-enteritis amongst swine. The last disease has made great inroads of latter years, a large proportion of cases being fatal. The proportion of live-stock per 100 inhabitants shows decrease under almost every head, a slight increase in horses or pigs in some Governments by no means counterbalancing the all-round continuous shrinkage.

(b) *Land Tenure¹ and Methods of Cultivation*

As regards tenure, land in the Ukraine falls into three main classes: (1) land owned privately, mainly in large estates, but a small proportion in farm-holdings by successful peasants; (2) land termed *nadyel*, owned almost entirely by peasant communes; and (3) land owned by the Orthodox Church or the Crown, or granted as appanages to members of the Imperial family. The following table shows the total acreage, and the proportion belonging to each of these classes:

Government.	Total area in millions of acres.	Percentage of		
		Private property.	Nadyel.	Church and Crown land, &c.
Volhynia	15,484	48.9	39.8	11.3
Podolia	9,873	44.4	48.0	7.6
Chernigov	11,836	41.7	53.1	5.2
Kiev	12,484	45.2	45.6	9.2
Kherson	16,591	51.5	37.3	11.2
Poltava	11,331	45.1	52.3	2.6
Kharkov	12,141	35.8	59.2	5.0
Yekaterinoslav	15,041	50.4	45.4	4.2
Taurida	7,099	52.6	37.2	10.2
Total	111,880	Average 46.2	46.4	7.1

¹ See also p. 50.

727
[231] Seven and a half million head of cattle, 3.3 million horses, 9.3 million pigs, 7.3 million sheep and 59.4 million fowls were killed or taken away¹. The invaders also stole from the collective farms and from private citizens of the Ukrainian S.S.R. over 12 million tons of farm products, including 9½ million tons of grain and flour².

The rehabilitation and rebuilding of liberated areas began at once whilst the war was still on; but although the Ukrainian S.S.R. received great assistance from other republics of the Soviet Union, it must be borne in mind that important economic regions of other republics of the Soviet Union were also devastated by the war.

According to the report on material damage issued by the U.S.S.R.'s Extraordinary State Commission for Ascertaining and Investigating Crimes of the German-Fascist Invaders, the damage caused to the national economy of the U.S.S.R. and to the individual residents of villages and towns is estimated at more than 679,000 million roubles in terms of 1941 prices.

The damage to the Ukrainian Soviet Republic alone is estimated at 285,000 million roubles³.

Thus according to the statement of the Soviet State Commission, the damages to the Ukrainian S.S.R. are about 40-42 per cent. of the total damages to the Soviet Union.

Damage caused to the Ukraine by the German invasion is estimated by the Ukrainian Paper Suchasne I Maibutne (Present and Future) at 100,000 million dollars⁴.

Destruction of Ukrainian Cities

727
361 Following are summaries of the destruction which occurred in some of the most important of the Ukraine's cities.

Kiev (Population in 1939: 846,293).

According to the report of the Extraordinary State Commission, the material damage caused by the German invaders in Kiev was as follows:

They destroyed 940 buildings of state and public institutions and

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- 1 Soviet Monitor, London, February 8, 1947.
 - 2 Letter from Ukrainian Government Department of UNRRA Supplies, April 6, 1946.
 - 3 Soviet News, London, September 18, 1945.
(The official exchange value in March 1947 was 5.40 roubles equal one U.S. dollar; 21.36 roubles equal one pound sterling).
 - 4 Soviet Monitor, TASS (Soviet News Agency) London, July 11, 1946.

-53-

TABLE XIV

185 Ukraine: Planned Production in 1950 Compared with 1940 and 1913 (see
 433 Note)
 241 (million metric tons)

	1913	1940	1950
Corn	20	28	27.8
Sugar beet	8.9	14.6	15.7
Potatoes	about 5 ¹	21.5	25

1 According to the report in Pravda, the potato harvest in 1940 was "over 4 times" that of 1915.

Source: Pravda Ukrainy, Kiev, August 28, 1946.

[728] Note: In comparing the 1950 target figures with pre-war production it is important to bear in mind the territorial revisions which occurred in the Ukraine after 1939, when she regained Western Ukraine and part of Bessarabia, lost a part of the Moldavian Autonomous Republic (which, together with the Moldavian Section of Bessarabia, then became a separate Union Republic), and added Northern Bukovina and Transcarpathian Ukraine.

[31] Thus the present area of the Ukraine exceeds its 1938 area by approximately 118,000 kilometres (11,800,000 hectares). However, we do not know precisely how much of this is agricultural land. The 311 arable land in Western Ukraine before the war amounted to 4 million 728 hectares; that of Transcarpathian Ukraine, to 239,000 hectares. In the parts of Bessarabia and Bukovina which were ceded to the Soviet Union, 3,285,800 hectares were classified as arable. If we roughly divide this between Moldavia and the Ukraine in proportion to the total ex-Rumanian area incorporated in each, about 1,300,000 hectares of agricultural land would have been added to the Ukraine in its share of Bessarabia; and the arable area of present-day Ukraine would exceed the 1937 cultivated area by about 5½ million hectares, the potential total being 30.6 million. The fact that the Five-Year Plan fixes the Ukraine's 1950 area of cultivation at 30.5 million hectares seems to support this assumption.

Livestock

231 In 1941 the number of livestock in the Ukraine was estimated at, 30.4 million, including 10.5 million cattle and 4.6 million horses.¹

1 Statement on March 20, 1946, by Mr. Baranovsky, Ukrainian delegate to the UNRRA Fourth Council Session, published in the "UNRRA Journal", March 21, 1946.

231 During the war these numbers were greatly reduced: the Germans killed, stole, or drove away 3.311 million horses, 7.594 million head of cattle, 9.355 million pigs, 7.517 million sheep, and over 59.579 million fowl of all kinds.

231 The collective farms of the Republic suffered most heavily. After 727 the German occupation the collective farms of the Ukraine were left 474 with only 6.3 per cent. of their 1940 herds of cattle, 1.9 per cent. of their pigs, and 3.4 per cent. of their sheep. In practical terms, the Germans had almost completely wiped out collectively-owned livestock.

231 In rehabilitating their herds the collective farms have received 727 much assistance from the Soviet Government and the fraternal Republics - Russia, Kazakhstan, Georgia and others - which have supplied hundreds of thousands of animals. However, the number of livestock in the kolkhozes are still far below pre-war. Most rapid steps were made in the re-stocking of cattle herds, which by early 1946 had reached 66 per cent. of the pre-war number of Ukrainian collective farms; pigs were 25 per cent. of pre-war and sheep and goats, 29 per cent. (Note: the figures in the two preceding paragraphs relate to collective farms alone.)

The following table shows the pre-war numbers of livestock in the Ukraine (pre-1940 boundaries) and in the Soviet Union as a whole.

1 Soviet Monitor, London, February 8, 1947.

2 Soviet Monitor, London, September 12, 1946.

TABLE XVLivestock in Pre-War Ukraine and in the U.S.S.R.

<u>Ukrainian S.S.R.</u>		
	1932	1937
Cows	2,436,500	3,458,900
Other large cattle	1,591,700	4,300,500
Pigs	2,667,700	7,729,700
Sheep and goats	1,528,700	3,301,500
Horses	2,430,200	2,937,200

<u>Soviet Union</u>		
	1934	1938
Large cattle	35,500,000	50,900,000
Pigs	11,500,000	25,700,300
Sheep and goats	36,500,000	66,600,000
Horses	15,400,000	16,200,000

Source: Soviet Construction, Moscow, 1939

[379
407] It will be noted that in both the Ukraine and in the U.S.S.R. as a whole, only a slight increase occurred in the number of horses. This again illustrates the greater use of machines in place of animal draught power.

Livestock in Western Ukraine

In 1939 the livestock of Western Ukraine alone was as follows.

TABLE XVILivestock in Western Ukraine, 1939

Cows	1,718,000
Other horned cattle	868,000
Pigs	1,466,000
Sheep and goats	772,000
Horses	1,043,000

Source: Concise Year-Book of Poland, Polish Ministry of Information, London, 1941

- 231 In the first years after Western Ukraine was incorporated into the Ukrainian S.S.R. there were built up in that region 285 cattle farms, 185 sheep farms, and 112 pig farms. By January 1, 1941, there was a total of 742 livestock farms in Western Ukraine alone.

Bessarabia

- 231 There are no recent figures available for livestock in Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina; in 1935, however, it was estimated that these two regions contained three-quarters of a million cattle, as well as 611,000 pigs, 2,355,000 sheep, and 602,000 horses (a total of 4,340,000 cattle, sheep, pigs and horses).² We have no figures as to how much of this livestock was included in the provinces added to the Ukraine.

Ukrainian S.S.R. Livestock: the Five-Year Plan

- 231 By 1950, according to the Five-Year Plan, the number of horses in the Ukraine should reach 2,629,000, a target which is 60 per cent. lower than the pre-war figure. To attain even this number, a great increase of horses must yet be made. In order partially to compensate, the Five-Year Plan has fixed a great increase in the number of oxen, so that the total number of oxen and horses together in 1950 will be five per cent. higher than before the war.

The following table shows the planned number of livestock in the Ukrainian S.S.R. by 1950.

TABLE XVII

Livestock in the Ukraine, 1950 (Planned)

	Total	Included on the collective farms	Per cent. increase 1950 total over 1940 numbers
Cattle	12,230,000	4,700,000	16
Pigs	9,600,000	3,300,000	7
Sheep and goats	6,780,000	3,100,000	8
Horses	2,629,000	1,363,000	- 60 ¹

- 1 Decrease from 1941 figure.

Source: Pravda Ukrainy, Kiev, August 28, 1946.

1 Soviet State and Law III, Moscow, 1941.

2 International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

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185
SU
[652] A recent decree of the U.S.S.R.'s Council of Ministers was designed to assist the fulfillment of all these tasks. It puts light industries in the priority class for supplies of raw materials, fuel, electricity, manpower, and workers' housing; and it approves increases of capital investments in the textile industry from 5,900 million roubles to 7,300 million in 1946-50, and in light industry, from 2,180 to 2,900 million roubles in the same period.

As a result of these measures, consumer goods output by state-owned enterprises is expected to rise this year (1947) by 50 per cent. and the output of the co-operative societies will certainly increase as well.

U
Light Industry Rebuilding in the Ukraine

228 By January 1947, 58 textile mills had been restored in the Ukraine. Work had been resumed at the Odessa and Stryi textile factories; and the Kharkov textile mill had been restored and considerably expanded. Sometime this year a new textile mill is to be launched in the town of Stryia, Dragobych Region; and in the Izmil Region, the Tatar-Sunary mill will resume operations. Cotton mills are being built in Lvov, Kiev, and Chernovitsy.

U
231 Sericulture has been restored in the Ukraine, where it was begun only ten years before the war. It is to be further developed under the Five-Year Plan, and in the next ten or fifteen years the Ukrainian Republic should become one of the leading silk-producing regions of the Soviet Union. A silk mill is being constructed at Darnitsa, and Kiev silk mills have delivered their first batch of silk.

U
Pre-War Output of Cotton Cloths¹

288
433 In 1937 the production of cotton cloths in the Ukrainian S.S.R. amounted to 7.1 million metres (1.2 per cent. of the total output of the Soviet Union), while in 1932, production was only 2.2 million metres (0.03 per cent. of the total Soviet Union production of cotton cloths). The cotton cloths production of the entire Soviet Union had risen from 2,694 million metres in 1932 to 3,447.7 million in 1937.

U
Leather Footwear¹

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SH
282 Leather footwear production in the Ukraine in 1937 was 31,228,000 pairs of shoes, (17.07 per cent. of the 182,916,000 pairs produced in the whole Soviet Union); while in 1932 the Ukrainian S.S.R. had turned out only 14,535,000 pairs (16.72 per cent. of the Soviet Union total: 86,949,000 pairs)

1 Socialist Construction, Moscow, 1939.

THE RIGHT-BANK WOODED STEPPE

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major navigable through route of the Ukraine. The major ports are Zhdanov and Osipenko on the Sea of Azov, and Kherson, Nikolayev, and Odessa on the Black Sea. Odessa is one of the major maritime trade centers of the USSR.

The Ukraine exports coal, iron and steel, grain, salt, and sugar, and imports cloth from Moscow and Ivanovo, precision tools from Moscow and Leningrad, lumber from Gor'kiy Oblast, along the Volga, or from the Belorussian SSR along the Dnieper, petroleum products from Groznyy (by rail and pipe line) and from Baku (by sea via Batumi-Odessa), and fish from the Lower Volga.

OBLAST SURVEY

THE TWENTY-FIVE OBLASTS of the Ukrainian SSR can be grouped into seven geographic regions on the basis of physical, economic, and historical factors: the right-bank and the left-bank sections of the wooded steppe, the Donets Basin, the Dnieper bend, the Black Sea lowland, the Ukrainian Poles'ye, and the Western Ukraine.

THE RIGHT-BANK WOODED STEPPE

THE RIGHT-BANK WOODED STEPPE, which is the original settlement area of the Ukrainian people, includes the oblasts of Kamenets-Podol'skiy, Vinnitsa, and Kiev. Its fertile black-earth soils and the warm, humid climate have combined to turn the area into a region of intensive agriculture, a dense population, and a well-developed rail network. Sugar beets are the leading crop. Through careful tilling of the soil, the application of phosphate fertilizer, and the rotation with grains and forage grasses, high yields are obtained which furnish up to three tons of sugar per 2.5 acres. The principal grains are winter wheat, rye, barley, and oats. Leguminous crops (peas, lentils, beans) are extensively grown to restore soil fertility. In connection with the intensive crop cultivation, the raising of hogs and cattle for meat and milk production is also very important. Forage grasses and the by-products of the sugar-refining and associated distilling industries constitute an excellent feed supply. Also connected with the sugar economy of the area are the lignite and peat industries, which fuel the processing plants, the quarrying of limestone (used in the sugar-bleaching process), and the mining of phosphorite, which is converted into fertilizer.